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NORTH KOREA ANNOUNCES TWO-YEAR PLAN
 FOR ELECTRIC, FUEL, AND MINING INDUSTRIES

PRODUCTION TO BE 511 PERCENT OVER 1946 -- Sunkun T'ongsin, 1 Apr 49

It is firmly believed that the projected two-year people's economic program will make sensational progress. According to plans, government-managed industrial production is expected to reach 194.1 percent over 1948, or 511 percent over 1946.

Electric Industry

According to the decision reached at the second meeting of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, electric-power output in 1949 will be increased by 105.7 percent over 1948 and by 110.6 percent in 1950. Electric equipment production such as generators, transformers, etc., will be increased 429.7 percent in 1949 and 792.2 percent in 1950 over 1948. To implement such an ambitious program of economic development, the Presidium has authorized an appropriation of 574,560,000 won for 1949 and 567,700,000 won for 1950.

North Korea has unlimited sources of water power, such as the Yalu, Tuman, Changjin, and Hoch'on rivers, the Nantae stream, and many others. The over-all development of the electric industry in conjunction with the two-year economic program calls for 115 different projects, of which 88 projects are already under way. The 500-million-won construction work on the largest project, the Suno River generating station in Kosan Township, Kangge County, Chagang-do, begun 1 February 1949, is expected to require about one million workers. The construction program calls for, in addition to the structures, construction of open canals, pressure conduits, sluices, etc., by the end of 1950, at which time a 30,000-kva generator will be installed. The entire project is to be completed by the end of 1951, at which time another 30,000-kva generator will be installed, bringing the total power production capacity to 60,000 kva.

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Reconstruction work on the second generating station at Pujon, which the Japanese destroyed prior to their surrender, began in March 1949. Other similar reconstruction work is under way at Sopyong-ri, the Changjin-kang and Pujon-kang generating stations, the Kwach'on generating station in Kangwon-do, and many others. In addition, a noticeable increase has been shown in the production of electric appliances and raw materials needed in the production of electric equipments.

Until the liberation, there was no electric equipment industry or production of any necessary raw materials in North Korea. Although North Korea began producing electric equipment and appliances for the first time in 1948, the production figures are about 20 times that which the Japanese produced any year in Korea. It is expected that by the completion of the two-year people's economic program, electric equipment and appliance production may reach seven times that of 1948. The electric equipment factory now under construction in Kangso County, Pyongan Namdo, is expected to be about the largest one of its kind; therefore, it attracts, even now, considerable attention. The construction cost of this plant, whose total floor space is estimated to be about 8,614 square meters, will be 143 million won. It is a part of the two-year economic program. This plant will contain a large transformer factory, a rolling factory, an insulation factory, an engineering workshop, an electric wire and meter factory, and many others. The manufacture of sockets, switches, light bulbs, and other appliances was also resumed at the Pyongyang Light Bulb Company in 1947. A further expansion of this company is being contemplated. As a part of the expansion program, construction on a new glass factory was begun in March 1949, which is to be completed by the end of 1949. This factory, when completed, will produce 100-watt light bulbs.

In conclusion, it can be said that at the end of the two-year economic program North Korea will be self-sufficient in the field of electric industry.

Fuel Industry

With regard to the fuel industry, North Korea in 1948 produced 1,850,000 tons of bituminous coal and 2,098,000 tons of anthracite. The 1949 production figure will be increased by 103.3 percent over 1948. The ambitious two-year economic program for 1950 calls for the production of 2,500,000 tons of bituminous coal and 2,992,000 tons of anthracite, a 135.8 percent increase over 1948.

About 80 percent of the coal mines in Korea are found in the North, and of the entire coal production in Korea during the Japanese administration, approximately 70 percent of the coal was produced in the North. The Japanese, before their surrender, either destroyed or submerged most of the coal mines. It took 2 years of hard work to repair these mines. A large-scale mining operation was begun in 1948, with the production of 1,750,000 tons of bituminous coal and 2,100,000 tons of anthracite. This figure is about a 282-percent increase over 1946. This accomplishment merits a compliment because such a good result has provided a considerable amount of impetus to the steady progress of the two-year people's program. North Korea realizes the fact that a continuous industrial development and prosperity depends entirely upon the supply of fuel; therefore, the Presidium has authorized an appropriation of 937 540,000 won to develop the fuel industry during the period of the two-year people's economic program.

North Korea has undertaken, since the liberation, a total of 404 reconstruction projects, and 304 of them are expected to be completed in 1949. At Aoji, where more than one half of all bituminous coal is produced each year, 24 reconstruction projects are under way. Some of the notable accomplishments to date are drilling 12,300 meters of shaft, 2,400 meters of concrete shaft construction, addition of 800 new coal cars, construction of a new engineering workshop, more conveyers, new compressing machines, and many others.

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The Anju Coal Mine in Pyongan Namdo also made remarkable progress. For example, it has drilled shafts totaling 4,850 meters and has a machine shop, repair shop, gas factory, and many others. At present, different projects are under construction at the Anju Coal Mine. A serious effort is now being made to improve the industry manufacturing and mining machinery. Direct-current electric trains at the Kokoswon, Hwanghae, and Dokch'on coal mines destroyed by the surrendering Japanese are now all repaired and converted into alternating-current trains to move the coal. A coal-grading yard also has been constructed at every mine in order to improve the quality of the coal.

The caloric value of coal mined at the Anju Mine has been increased by 400 calories, and that of the Kokoswon (Ueda: 1142, 118, 1069) Mine by 600 calories as compared with the coal mined under Japanese supervision (1944). Mining methods all over North Korea have undergone a complete change from the most clumsily improvised methods under the Japanese administration to a new revolutionary method with a greater emphasis on safety. Such changes have not only brought about better working conditions but have also helped to increase production by more than three times. Important to the North Korean fuel industry is the recent discovery of the Nodu (Ueda: 13073, 13346) coal seam in Chasong County, Chagang-do. This coal is exceptionally suitable for coking. The synthetic kerosene plant at Aoji is another promising factor in the further development of the Korean fuel industry.

Mining Industry

The decision reached at the second meeting of the Presidium in conjunction with the two-year economic program calls for a 1949 production figure of 400,000 tons of iron ore, 288,000 tons of sulfide, 1,250 tons of tungsten, and 45,250 tons of lead. This production quota is an increase of 136.6 percent over 1948. The 1950 quota is: iron ore 920,000 tons, sulfide 310,000 tons, tungsten 2,900 tons, lead 62,000 tons, and more production of gold, silver, copper, zinc, and nickel. This quota represents an increase of 172.8 percent over 1948. The Presidium, in order to meet each year's quota, has authorized an appropriation of 410,400,000 won for 1949 and 487,200,000 won for 1950.

It is quite obvious that the ultimate success of the two-year economic program depends almost entirely upon the condition of the basic industries. It is for this reason that utmost efforts will be made to increase present mining facilities, such as the Sunghwa (Ueda: 8125, 933) Mine in Songch'on County, Pyongan Namdo; the Myongdal (4485, 12029) Mine in Eich'on County, Pyongan Pukto; Man'po (9954, 6169) in Rangge County, Hamgyong Namdo; the Iwango (14693, 992) Mine in Ch'olwon County, Kangwon-do; and the Sohong (7346, 9630) Mine in Sohong County, Hwanghae-do. In addition, about 19 new mines are expected to be in operation by the end of 1950.

FIGURES ON TWO-YEAR ECONOMIC PROGRAM LISTED -- Syeke P'yongnan, 1 Nov 48

Following is the increase of production quotas, over the 1948 production figure, for the two-year people's economic program for North Korea [figures are not consistent with the first article]:

<u>Industry</u>	<u>1949 Quota</u>	<u>1950 Quota</u>
Govt-managed industry	147.5%	204.1%
Labor productivity	129 %	149.8%
Production cost	15 % reduction	20 % reduction
Electric power	51.2%	123.5%

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Electric machinery (Compared with 1946)	301.8 69 times	212 %
Fuel	6.7%	214 %
Metal industry	139.6%	150 %
Mining	52.2%	117.9%
Smelting	47.1%	112.2%
Nonferrous metals		
Gold	160 %	212 %
Silver	156 %	214 %
Electrolytic copper	120 %	150 %
Electrolytic zinc	138 %	194 %
Iron sulfide	109.9%	117.9%
Zinc	215 %	286.7%
Ferrous metals	83.8%	182 %
All chemicals (Compared with 1946)	32 % 3.6 times	71.4% 4.6 times
Special items		
Ammonium sulfate	111 %	128 %
Caustic soda	115 %	223 %
Alcohol	111 %	141 %
Soap	159 %	182 %
Dynamite	135 %	150 %
Carbide	112 %	124 %
Feeder pillar (?)	132 %	152 %
Pig iron	168 %	367 %
Steel ingots	164 %	262 %
Wire	6 times	7 times
All machineries (Compared with 1946)	120 % 20 times	259 % 33 times
Special items		
Iron casting	283 %	377 %
Special iron casting	160 %	220 %
Ch'ildobol (?)	393 %	492 %
Steel casting	231 %	525 %
Forged parts	171 %	256 %
Machinery	185 %	303 %
Shipbuilding	333 %	667 %
All construction materials (Compared with 1945)	66.5% 8.9 times	197 % 16 times
Light industry (Compared with 1946)	46 % 4 times	81 % 5 times
Fabric industry		
Rayon (Compared with 1948)	1,200,000 meters 2.1 times	6 million meters 2.8 times
Cotton goods (Compared with 1948)	1.5 times	1.9 times
Salt (Compared with 1946)	1.2% 2.5 times	20.5% 2.8 times
Tobacco	131 %	131 %
National (local) products	156 %	411 %

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Agriculture and Forestry

	1949	1950
Seeded area	9%	9%
Rice fields	4.4%	4.4%
Other crops	13.8%	28.6%
Cotton	133.9%	156.6%
Irrigation construction	24 projects (8,200 chungbo)	18 projects (7,200 chungbo)
	[1 chungbo = 2.45 acres]	
Livestock		
Korean cattle	115.8%	133%
Milk cows	119.1%	145.4%
Hogs	130.3%	169.6%
Sheep	139.4%	187.8%
Cocoons	146%	163%
Forest products	102%	104%
Lumber shipment	115%	126%
Marine products	4.5%	15%
Govt marine products	128.5%	151.9%
Sea food processing	12.2%	32.6%

Transportation

Railroad transportation	29.3%	55.1%
Freight mileage	141%	172%
Locomotive mileage	28.1%	53.6%
Express distance	30.9%	58.4%
Truck transportation	36.3%	118.3%
Sea transportation	163%	307.9%

Postal Service

No of new post offices	25	22
Mail delivery route	14.1%	22.4%
Magnetic switch boards	116%	176.5%
Production of telecommunication equipment	61.4%	273.4%

Commerce

Commodity circulation	135%	193%
Govt trading	165%	270%

Construction

Road construction	105%	154.7%
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Road expansion and reconstruction are to be increased seven times in 1949; reconstruction of wooden bridges into steel concrete bridges 15,441 meters; steel concrete construction of ferry grounds and docks 5,462 meters; and dike construction 437 meters. The city planning project calls for a total of 74,565 square meters of residential construction; 16,870 square meters of new public construction; and 27,667 square meters of residential and public building repair. In addition, 578,040 square meters of new roads will be paved and 174,420 square meters of public park prepared.

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Education and Culture

No of new colleges for factory technique	17	
No of new records for cultural training	20,000 (40 kinds)	20,000 (40 kinds)
Newspaper publication	5% increase	5% increase
No of new training centers for factory workers	112 centers	143 centers
Textbooks		
New textbooks	140 kinds	150 kinds
Reprints	116 "	172 "
Map textbooks	40,000 (5 kinds)	80,000 (10 kinds)
Classroom maps	36,000 (6 kinds)	44,000 (10 kinds)

Public Health

No of new clinics	148% increase	161% increase
No of new hospital beds	22%	45%
No of foreign-sponsored clinics	121%	274%
No of new pharmacies	60%	60%

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